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## Lexington Weekly

Intelligencer.

VOL. 16.

LEXINGTON, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1886.

No. 36.



This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chilis and Fevers, and Neuralgia. Impure Blood, Malaria, Chilis and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

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Wabash Railroad Time Table. unibus will leave the hotels in this 

Mo. P. R. R. Time Table. Eust West Enst West 10:55 pm; 3:55 pm 5:30 pm; 11:15 am Concordis. | 9:36pm | 5:13 pm | 2:20pm | 2:20pm Aullville... \ 9:18pm 5:32pm 1:39pm 3:35pm 6:13 am Higginsville \$ 9:07 pm 5:43 pm 1:12 pm 3:26 pm 6:26 am Page City... \$ 8:57 pm 5:54 pm 12:47 pm 3:40 pm Lexington... 8:37 pm 6:15 pm 12:01 pm 4:30 pm Wellington. \$ 8:17 pm 6:35 pm 10:52 sm 5:13 pm Waterloo... \ 8:10 pm | 6:42 pm | 10:37 am | 5:28 pm | Napoleon... \$ 8:06 pm | 6:46 pm | 10:27 am | 5:38 pm | 7:32 am | Kansas City 6:40 pm 8:15 pm 4:45 am 10:50 pm

Chicago & Alton R. R. Passenger Local Freight East West 9:07 am 6:15 pm 9:20 pm 5:40 am 12:40 pm 7:55 am 8:50 am 6:23 pm 9:12 pm 5:50 am 12:20 pm 8:15 am 9:32 pm 16:35 am Higg'sville 8:45 pm 6:15 am 11:15 am 9:25 am 9:05 pm 6:58 am 8:21 am 7:08pm 8:28 pm 6:30 am 10:15 am 10:15 am (8:52 pm 7:10 am 8:08 am 7:25 pm 8:10 pm 6:50 am 9:40 am 10:55 am 8:35 pm 7:23 am 7:53 am 7:37 pm 17:55 pm 7:05 am 9:05 am 11:30 an 8:20 pm 17:35 am 7:45 am 7:45 pm 7:45 pm 7:45 pm 7:20 am 8:50 am 11:50 an 7:45 am Trains marked \* will not stop.

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Weekly Intelligencer.

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER. A deduction of 50 cents will be made if paid strictly in advance for a full year ALEX. A. LESUEUR, - - - - EDITOR

ETHAN ALLEN. - - BUSINESS MANAGER. REGULAR DEMOCRATIC TICKET. STATE TICKET. For Judge of the Supreme Court. THEODORE BRACE, Of Monroe County.

Superintendent of Public Schools

WILLIAM E. COLEMAN,

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FOR PRESIDING JUDGE COUNTY COURT, JOSEPH F. SMITH. FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE COUNTY COURT, Western District—RICHARD H. BENTON. Eastern District-HERMAN H. ELLING TOWNSHIP TICKET.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. Clay Township—THOMAS E. CHINN. CHARLES J. MILLER Davis Township-JOSEPH CARTER. CHARLES WARD. Dover Township-JOHN A. HARWOOD, JOHN W. TOMPKINS. Lexington Township—DAVID CALLAHAN.
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THE PLATFORM.

The democratic party of Missouri congratu-lates the country upon the fact that after the most thorough and practical test of the lunds mestal principles of the democra to party upon which Grover Cleveland was elected it can now lectars its renewed thath in those principles at most heartly indures the firm and consciention namer in which President leveland has given he country a wise and patriotic administration the country a wise said parrotic administration, retorming the glaring abuses that had crept into the administration of the public service under his republican preferences. We indorse the wise and economical and neighbors to Gov. Marma duke, and we reter with pride to the fact that in this state, which has been transced for political purpose by its enemies is the "robber state," in a nowhere are the rights of a citizen more sacredly guarded as the best refutation of such slanders. And it additional evidence is needed it is furnished by the fact that our bonds bearing 38 per cent interest command in the money markets a premium of 3 per cent. We, therefore, with confidence present the following declaration of principles.

In accordance with the time hon-red principles of the democratic party we declare that the pewers not delegated by the constituent on the United States hor prombted by it to the states are reserved to the states respectively for the people; that he mante anneed of the instru tion to the United States nor promitted by it to the states are reserved to the states respectively for the peoply; that the manufectance of the just equilibrium as to the powers delegated, and those reserved is essential to the perpentity of our dual form of state and federal governments, and that congress in the exercise of its unctions should confine as actions strictly within the limits of the constitutional grant; that the authority to levy and confect taxes and duties on imports was intended to vest in the general government the lower of rating the money necessary to meet its expenses, and is by the express terms of the constitution limited to the purpose of paying the expenses and obligations of the government. We, therefore, deprecate the prostitution of the taxing power under any pictext or guise whatever, to objects and purposes other than the rising of the revenue or the purpose of effecting indirectly legislation as to subjects over whom congress has no control, as such legislation tends nevitably to consolidation and a destruction of the texervel rights of the states, and that the building up of one as such legislation lends nevitably to consolidation and a destruction of the reserved rights of the states, and that the building up of one industry by a taxation of at the expense of another is rough to the true almost a free government in which aft it e people as to their legal rights stand on an absolutely equal footing second—We believe in nonear in nev, the gold and silver comage of the constitution and a circulating medium convertible into such inspecting without loss, and we demand at the hands of concress the free and unimated comage of both gold and silver.

Third—We demand that all the surplus money in the tressory shall be applied to the payment of the interest bearing debt

Fourth—We approve the action of the democratic house of congress in to retting and restoring to the public normain for homesteads for actual settlers hearly 100 000,000 acres of uncarned lands reretofore granted by republican congresses to rairrour corporations, and we also approve the act preventing aften ownership in large tracts of public lands in the United States.

Fifth-It is the deliberate judgment of the democratic party of Alissours, that in their ve sature as well as by the provisions of our sta constitution, the railroads of this state are put democratic party of Alissouri, that in their very nature as well as by the provisions of our state constitution, the railroads of this state are public bigmways, many of which were bount by public taxation; that both the right and duty of the state to regulate and control the high ways is cear and can never be abrogated; that the wise provisions of our constitution as to discriminations in freight and passenger rates by railroads, against competing times being under one management, against the giving of passes of reduced rates to public officers, against each corporations engaging in other business and their officer, furn shing supplies to such railroads, together with the other requirements of our constitution, should be supplies to such railroads, together with the other requirements of our constitution, should be supplies to such railroads, together with the other requirements of our constitution, should be supplies to such railroads, together with the other requirements of our constitution, should be supplies to such railroads as of carry them into effect, and we demand of the next general assembly the prisage of all such necessary laws, with such penattics as will insure their dire observance. We further declare that rates should be to adjusted on heights as to give the railroads a four and just remuneration for service performed and just remuneration for service performed and just remuneration stock; that our board of railroad commissioners should reduce all present raies to such a standard, and it the powers of the board are inadequate to that ead, that such further authority be give at oil, that we demand that our present laws be so amended as to give the board the power to enforce such rates when fixed, and the shipper also a clear rainedy for all wrongs. We further favor necessary legislation for the speedy and equipable settle ment of all disputes and differences that may arise between railroad companies and their employes.

Sixth—The democratic party, which originated the public school system in Mis

tate.

Seventh—We neartily sympathize with the frish people in their heroic efforts against oppression and to secure to thems-leves a local government free from the oppression of land lordism—a relic of leudalism.

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!! P.C. PATTERSON Roller Flour, per sack .....

er Flour, per sack 82 50
City Flour, per sack 225
XXX Flour, per sack 200
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to Higginsville. Choice Coffee, 10 fbs. of any proposed line of White, A sugar 14 lbs. . . . . . 1 00 L. J. Wilkinson et al to Jus. W. Wilkinson, interest in w lif se 22, 80, Choice New Orleans sugar, 14 and 15 lbs. 1 00 John D. Fristoe to Nelson Davis, advertising in American Choice New Orleans sugar, 14 and 15 lbs. 1 Bran, per hundred, 2 25 | ginsville | Rebecca B. Horn to Wm. H. Still, | 1 25 | lot 15, blk 10, Asbury's ad to Hig-Louisville Cement..... Aston Lime ... Anchor cii, per gallon..... Meal, per bushel.... 70 7, 8, 9, 19, 11 and 12, blk O, Ander Boots and shoes at cost.

Sitting Alone.

A merchant alone in a desolate store
Sang, "Willow, tit-willow, tit-willow!"
I said to him, "why are you pacing the floor
Singing, "Willow, tit-willow, tit-willow?"
"Alas!" he replied, as he smothers his cries.
"I though it was nonscase to advertise,
And now I've no custom at all but the files,
Oh, willow, tit-willow, tit-willow!" Brother Bartholomew.

BY LOUISE IMOGENE GUINEY. Brother Bartholomew, working time, Would fall into musing and drop his tools Brother Bartholomew cared for rhyme More than theses of the schools,

At matins he sat, the book on his knees, But his thoughts were wandering far away And chanted the evening litanies, Watching the roseat skies grow gray, Watching the brightening starry host Flame like the tongues at Pentecost.

'A foolish dreamer, and nothing more; The idlest fellow a celi could hold;" So murmured the worthy Isidor, Prior of ancient Nithiswold; Yet pitiful with dispraise content. Signed never the culprit's banishment. Meanwhile, Bartholomew went his way And patiently wrote in his sunny cell;

His pen fast traveled from day to day; His books were covered, the walls as wel "But oh, for the monk that I miss, instead Of this listless rhymer," the prior said. Bartholomew dving, as mortals must,
Not unbelov'd of the cowled throng.
Thereafter, they took from the dark and dus
Of shelves and corners, many a song
That cried loud, loud to the farthest day,
How a bard had arisen—and passed away.

Wonderful verses! fair and fine. Wonderful verses! fair and line, Rich in the old Greek loveliness; The seer-like vision, half divine; Pathos and merriment in excess, And every perfect stanza told Of iove and of labor manifold.

The king came out and stood beside Bartholomew's taper-lighted bier. And turning to his lords he sighed: "How worn and wearled doth he s Our noble poet-now he is dead!"
"O tireless worker!" the prior said.

Janette's Hair.

Oh, loosen the snood that you wear, Janette; Let me tangle a hand in your hair, my pet; For the world to me had no dantler sight Than your brown hair veiling your shoulders white, As I tangled a hand in your hair, my pet.

It was brown, with a golden gloss, Janette: It was liner than silk of the floss, my pet; 'Twas a beautiful mist falling down to you "Twas a thing to be braided and jeweled and kissed; Twas the loveliest bair in the world, my pet. My arm was the arm of a clown, Janette; t was sinewy, bristled and brown, my pet; But warmly and softly it loved to caress Your round, white neck and your wealth

of tress, Your beautiful plenty of hair, my pet. Your eyes had a swimming glory, Janette, the vealing the old, dear story, my pet—
They were gray, with that chastened tinge
of the sky, When the trout leaps quickest to snap the

And they matched with your golden hair, my Your lips-but I have no words, Janette pet, When the spring is young and the roses When the dewdrops in each red blossom set,

Oh, you tangled my life in your hair, Janette; Twas a silken and golden snare, my pet,
But so gentle the bondage my soul did The right to continue your slave evermore, Wath my fingers comeshed in your hair, my In the darkness of desolate years I moan,

And the tears fall bitterly over the stone That covers your golden bair, my pet, Woman's Rights, Hurrah! for the time that's comin Whin ladies shall vote like the min; Och, won't the polls be a bloomin' Wid fithers and crinoline thin? Election day thin I am thinkin'
Will be the great day of the year,
Whin lassies an' lads will be drinkin'
Together the candidates' beer.

What's the use to wrangle wid Biddy An' sure if 'twill place her I'm riddy
To give up the hod for her sake.
An' be stayin' all day in the shanty.
To 'tind the domestic affairs.
A bilm' the baif an' potaties.

An' mendin' the rips an' the tairs Thin whin election approaches An' the lassies are marchin' the strate Wid big bands of music an' torches, An' Biddy is standin' the trate, I'll be on the sidewalk hurrahin' For me own darlin' Biddy McFlynn

An' whin she is makin' her spaches Before the great men of the land, Sure thin I wud lind her me brache An' sit by her side on the stand. An' after she's done wid her talkin Och, thin, how the people will cheer, An' off to the polls be a walkin' An' votin' for Biddy, my dear.

An' whin all the votin' is over An' Biddy's elected, sure thin Pil live like a paig in the clover, Wid Honorable Mrs. McFlynn, An' a nagur to wait on the bast

It's niver a lie I am spakin' But thrue every word that I say, It's meself 'twould niver be takin' The rights of the ladies away. If a lassic, thinkin' it proper, Should showlder the mortar an' brick, Bad luck to the thaif that would stop her, I'd black his two eyes mighty quick.

The way is for all to kr e aisv. An' for us the livin' is made!

An' for us the livin' be makin'.

An' thin . should they office be sakin'.

Or, t wirlin' the pick or the spade,

An' for us the livin' be makin'.

Who cares, so the livin' is made!

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE. (Furnished weekly to the Intelligencer by

Captain J. D. Conner, recorder of deeds of Abstract of the deeds filed in the office of Recorder of Deeds from Saturday, Sept. 25, Mackey sold the roads to Hon. Thomas to Saturday, Oct. 2, A. D., 1886. Only such Allen. as contain covenants of warranty contained Mary F. Newhaus and husband to

Henry Giesecke, lot 9, and part lot 1,blk 1,Newhause ad to Concordia. \$ Jas. and Frank McGirl to Chas. Shuil, lot 5, blk 7, and tract 114×184. Mary F. Newhaus and husband to O× 130 feet. Asa C. Tracy to Jno. W. Prince. 0 scres, se nw, and ne sw 21, and 1 Goodrich Wilson to Mary Tarleton pt lot 14, Payne Wood's subdivision L. J. Wilkinson et al to Jas. W 20 Rebecca B. Horn and husband to 175 Wm. H. Still, ½ int. in lots tl. 2, 3, and pt 4, blk 10, Asbury's ad to Hig-

son's add to Lexington ......

STATE FINANCES

BUCCINCT STATEMENT OF OUR FISCAL AFFAIRS-THE VAR-IOUS FUNDS, TAXABLE WEALTH, ETC.

An Absolutely Reliable History of the Railroad and Other Indebtedness of the State.

High License System.

Major John T. Clarke, chief clerk in the office of the state auditor, furnishes the following valuable letter: STATE OF MISSOURI,

OFFICE OF STATE AUDITOR, CITY OF JEFFERSON, Sept. 12, '86. To Hon. Charles S. Bryan, Casseill Missouri : DEAR SIR:-I am in receipt of your letter of the 8th inst , requesting certain information regarding the fiscal

etc., to which I have the honor to submit the following reply:
On January 1, 1886, our total bonded debt amounted to \$11,306,000. Since January 1, bonds amounting to \$717,-000 have been redeemed. Provision has also been made for the retirement of bonds maturing Nove aber 10, 1886,

e reduced to \$10,527,000. bonds amounting to \$2,431,000 will be issued.

redeemed, while \$6,350,000 six per cent. bonds will have been funded into a like amount of 34 per cents. This large reduction of interest will so inrease our surplus revenue as to insure the speedy redemption of the entire lows:
debt. If extravagant legislation is Missouri six per cent. certificate avoided and the present rate of state taxation maintained, the bonded debt of Missouri will be wholly extinguishof Missouri will be wholly extinguished on or before the expiration of ten

Missourians have just cause to be proud of the credit and standing of 1885, county, township and special their state abroad as evinced in the sale public school funds aggregated \$6,of her 34 per cent. bonds. On the 15th 827,067 86, as follows: of last January \$650,000 of these bonds old for \$662,538 50, or at a premium ot \$12,538 50, while another lot of \$700,000 sold August 17, for \$719. 223 67, or at a premium of \$19.223 67. Contrasted with the value of Misthat without reference to date of masioners sold bonds at 924 cents. In 1875 at 98.28 per cent. In 1876 at \$103 09. stated. On the 1st day of January, 1868, the bonded debt amounted to \$23,215,000. On January 1, 1873, it ag-\$20,889,000. January 1, 1873, it ag-\$20,889,000. january 1, 1873, it ag-000,000 bonds issued to the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad company and school

fand certificate of indebtedness for \$900,000. You ask me to state the amount of oonds issued by the state to aid in constructing railroads, when said rail-road companies defaulted in the payment of their interest and the amount realized by the state wom the sale of coads to which the state had loaned its credit. In reply, permit me to say that bonds amounting to \$23,701,000 were issued to aid in the construction of

ailroads as follows: Pacific railroad \$7,000,000
Pacific railroad — southwest branch \$4,500,000
North Missouri railroad \$4,500,000
St. Louis & Iron Mountain railroad \$3,501,000 700,000

.\$23,701,000 The North Missouri and St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad companies defaulted in payment c interest due January 1, 1859. The Pacific and airo and Fulton railroad companies January 1, 1860. The southwest branch nd Platte county July 1, 1861.

The whole amount realized from the ale of these railroads, including interest paid into the state treasury by each ompany between the time when it beame delinquent and the date of sale. was \$6,131,496. This statement does not include the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, as that company paid in full the face value of its bonds or \$3,000, 000, but it does include all the other The Pacific railroad was sold to the

Pacific railroad company by authority of an act of the general assembly approved March 31, 1868, for the sum of \$5,000,000, the amount specified in the act. Under an act approved March 17, 1868, the state released its lieu upon the North Missouri railroad, to Henry T. Blow, John F. Roe, Gerard B Allen, John H. Beach, Solon Humphreys, Robert Leuox Kennedy and their ssociates for the sum of \$200,000. On the 14th of November, 1866, the St. Louis & Iron Mountain and Cairo Fulton railroads were sold by comissioners appointed by the governor as provided in an act of the general as-sembly approved March 19, 1866. John Vogel, Samuel Simmons, Joseph C.

By an act approved March 17, 1868, vides more liberally for education than the title to the St. Louis & Iron Mountain railroad was confirmed to Thomas Allen, his beirs and assigns, and by the Cairo & Fulton roads was \$225,700 An act approved February 19, 1866, rovided for the sale of the southwest branch on certain conditions, the first cated in St. Louis and the institution of which was that one-fourth of the for the education of the deaf and dumb lands and the almost unbroken forests wish to be understood as saying that of which was that one-fourth of the consideration was required to be paid on closing the contract, and the balance in five equal installments. On may 12, 1866, commissioners appointed under 1885 are given as follows:

The consideration was required to be paid of the south are the next field for the cach succeeding general assembly. Appropriations for state charities made in 1885, commissioners appointed under 1885 are given as follows:

For support of lunatic asylum No. 1, and it the constant of the deat and dumb at Fulton are amply provided for by cach succeeding general assembly. Appropriations for state charities made in 1885 are given as follows:

For support of lunatic asylum No. 1, and it the almost unbroken forests of the south are the next field for the restless northern man to move to. The great trunk lines of railroads running to the south will have every incentive to stimulate the migration, and it

said act sold the southwest branch to General John C. Fremont for \$1, 300,000.

480 00 One fourth of the amount, or \$325, 000 in state bonds and coupons, was paid into the state treasury in June, 1866. General Fremont failed to comply with the conditions of the sale in not making annual payments of the Store St

purchase price and in not expending \$500,000 annually in the work of extension. In June, 1867, Governor Fietcher took possession of the road and appointed General Clinton B. Fisk as agent to operate the same until it should be otherwise disposed of by the general assembly. By the act of March 7, 1868, the southwest branch, with all its rolling stock, appurtenances and tranchises, was declared to be forfeited by General Fremont and the title thereto became vested in the state. The second section of said act granted the road and all its franchises in tee simple to A. C Kingsland & Son, G. D.

Cragin, Freeman Clarke, Andrew neat cattle; 2,925,947 hogs; 1,147,948 Pierce, James Harrison and their as- sheep, and 4,536 asses and jennets. sociates on certain conditions, among which were the following: That said grantees and their associates should organize as a body corporate to be known as the "South Pacifice Railroad Company." That said South Pacific railroad company should expend not less than \$500,000 in extending said road within one year after accepting said of railroad property like that of real affairs of Missouri, the condition of within one year after accepting said the state, county and township school grant. That the road should be comfunds, the taxable wealth of the state, pleted to Lebanon within two years, to pleted to Lebanon within two years, to Springfield within three years and six months and to the western boundary line of the state in Newton county by states of Illinois, Iowa and Kansas.

the 10th of June, 1872. These conditions having been complied with, the state released its claim 1872, \$572,293,377; for 1880, \$558,361,upon the road, having received from its

sale only \$325,000. and amounting to \$62,000, so that on January 1, 1887, the bonded debt will sale of the Platte county railroad was \$100,000, but at various times interes Within the year 1886, six per cent. state bonds aggregating \$1,350,000 will have been funded with 3½ per cent 5-20 bonds, sold at a premium so large as to virtually reduce the interest rate to the bonds issued to defaulting railroad three per cent. per annum. In 1887 six companies and the accumulated internt. bonds, amounting to \$3.720,- est thereon, up to date of sale or when 000 will mature. In 1888, bonds ag-gregating \$2,932,000 also mature. The \$31,735,840. Of course after sale the surplus revenue in these years will en-able the fund commissioners to redeem ment of both principal and interest fol at least \$1,652,000 of these bonds. lowed as a result of the contract or Thus, in the years 1886, 1887 and 1888, laws under which the bonds were

> FUNDS. The state school fund now to \$3,134,271 15, and is invested as fol-

For the school year ending June 30,

223 67, or at a premium of \$19.223 67.

Contrasted with the value of Missouri bonds but a few years ago, this result is all the more gratifying. In 1870 six per cent. Missouri bonds were worth only 87 cents on the dollar, and the without state, county, township and special township and special county licenses aggregating \$1,420, towns state, county, township and that without reference to date of maturity. In 1871 they sold as high as public school funds is not less than \$10, sive of St. Louis, the amount will not fall very far short of \$300,000, so that clude any part of the university or seminary funds. In addition to the entire state, county and town li-

> made in the history of the state. Beside interest upon all invested funds and one-fourth of the state revenu tax, there is annually levied school taxes averaging 43 cents upon each \$100 worth of real estate and personal property subject to taxation, from which sources an income is derived construction ever going on.
>
> Within 120 miles of your state capical are ex-confederates, and of the 114 county school commissioners, only two less than \$1,250,000 for the support of tall are the St. Joe lead mines, the were in the confederate service. teaching these schools are 12,834 teachers. The enumeration upon which the apportsonment of 1886 was made shows that within the state there are 812,425 that rock may be obtained by blasting.

apportioned in 1886 amounted to \$700,-

100 68, the largest state apportionment

persons of school age, of which numpersons of school age, of which num-ber about 44,300 are colored. the bluffs of the Mississippi river. But it is not alone in St. Francois county On January 1, 1871, the state school that great deposits of lead are found. ber about 44,300 are colored. On January 1, 1871, the state school fund amounted to \$1,674,986 78; January 1, 1875, \$2,624,354 63; January 1, 1875, \$2,624,354 63; January 1, 1879,\$2,909,457 11; January 1, 1881, Jasper and Newton in this valuable crates. \$2,909,792 66; January 1, 1885, \$3,- metal, and millions of pounds are an-132,331 65; September 1, 1886, \$3,134, nually shipped therefrom. Iron suffi-

school moneys amounted to \$308, exhaustible supplies of lead and iron, 369 45; in 1870, \$317,159 99; in 1871, we likewise have the greatest abun-\$339,567 81; in 1872, \$355,681 80; in dance of zinc and other useful metals 1873, \$351,876 41; in 1874, \$410,269 28; Fine building stone, acres of granite. in 1876, \$470,119 86; in 1877, \$539,- every variety of clay and sand for the 868 12; in 1882, \$549,671 83; in 1884, manufacture of plate glass exists in \$602,295 93; in 1885, \$582,816 27; in endless quantity, while vast coal fields 1886, \$700,100 68. HIGHER EDUCATION. ern portions of the state. Such are some If the state of Missouri is liberal in of our mineral resources, but the glory

her support of free public schools she of Missouri is in her agricultural lands, is no less so in the maintenance of than which none are richer or more schools for higher education. The genoral assembly liberally provides for the support of the state university at Col-umbia and the school of mines and metallurgy at Rolla-appropriating in your friend. 1885 for the university,\$62,810, and the school of mines \$15,000. In addition to regular bi-ennial appropriations for its support the state holds as an endow-ment for the univerity \$519,095 08, which is invested as tollows:

Missouri six per cent certificate men both from the basis of representa-The interest upon this fund is annualy applied to the maintenance of the

iniversity in addition to regular appro-

priations for its support,
Other appropriations are also made for improvement, as for instance, in 1883 \$100,000 was appropriated for the calargement of the institution. Ample appropriations are also made Read and A. J. Mackay became the for the maintenance of normal schools purchasers for the sum of \$900,000 and for the keeping of their buildings he St, Louis and Iron Mountain bring- in good condition and repair. The ng \$550,000, and the Cairo & Fulton normal schools at Kirksville, Warrens-350,000. These gentlemen paid into burg and Cape Girardeau each received the state treasury January 7, 1867, in bonds and coupons of the state, the while Lincoln institute at Jefferson sum of \$225,700, that sum being the City, a state school for the education first payment required in accordance and training of colored teachers, re-

does Missouri. STATE CHARITIES. For the care of the unfortunate ineighth section of said act the unpaid sane the state maintains Lunatic balance of the purchase price due Asylum No. 1, at Fulton, and No. 2, at from Mr. Allen was appropriated to St. Joseph, and for constructing a third the building of a railroad from Pilot insane asylum, the legislature, in 1885, Knob to the state line of Arkansas, so appropriated \$200,000, which instituthat all the state realized from the sale | tion is now being built at Nevada. The of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain, and state also contributes to the support of the indigent insane confined in the St. Louis Insane Asylum. The Missouri school for the blind lo branch on certain conditions, the first cated in St. Louis and the institution

wealth and population no state pro-

The assessed valuation of the state

for taxes of 1886, amounts to \$741,870,-589 74, as follows: Real estate

325 horses, 214,406 mules, 2,090,192, Compared with the actual value of the property assessed, the assessment falls far short of the real wealth of the state, for it is well known that real estate is assessed at barely 40 per cent. of its value, while many hundred thousand dollars in personal property escapes estate does not represent its actual cash value, but in proportion to mileage the assessment in Missouri is much higher than the assessment in the neighboring The taxable wealth of the state for taxes of 1871 was \$585,239,795; for 443 50; for 1882, \$649,267,242 86; for 1884, \$725,775,259 45; for 1886, \$741,-

870,589 74. The rates of taxation for state purposes in 1868 were : revenue tax 25cents: 25 cents; in 1869, 1870 and 1871, revenue tax, 25 cents, and interest tax, 25 cents; for 1872-3-4-5, revenue tax, 20 cents, and interest tax 25 cents; from 1876 to 1886, revenue taz, 20 cents, interest tax, 20 cents. HIGH LICENSE.

which were derived state and county taxes, amounting to \$547,320 30. For the year ending July 4, 1886, the number of dramshops will not exceed their boards; of this number seven are 2,800, and the state and county licenses ex-confederates. The four normal

ties, eighteen of which are without tions is an ex-confederate, and very licensed dramshops. The 82 granting few of the officers and faculty were in license report 2,675 dramshops, of sympathy with the south during the which number 1,618 are in the city of late war. Of the one hundred or more St. Louis and 366 in Jackson county. Officers of the penitentiary only seven these 2,675 dramshops paid for the year ending July 4, 1886, state and generals commanding the several miliand city revenue collected, but, exclu-

PROGRESS OF RAILROAD CONSTRUC-TION AND MATERIAL RESOURCES. In 1852 there were five miles of operated railroad in the state. In 1854, thirty-seven miles. In 1885, 140 miles. In 1857, 318 miles. In 1858, 547 miles. In 1860, 817 miles. In 1870, 2,000 miles.

greatest producing mines in America, capable of yielding 100,000 pounds of that rock may be obtained by blasting of the democratic state central commitcient to supply the world is found in In 1869 the state apportionment of southeast Missouri, but if we have inare spread over the northern and west-

> productive. Trusting I may have satisfactorily answered your questions touching our fiscal affairs, I am, with great respect, your friend, John T. CLARKE, Chief Clerk Office State Auditor.

> MR. BLAINE AND THE COLORED VOTERS. [From the St. Louis Republican.] In his speech at Bangor Mr. Blaine said that "if you exclude the colored

tion and from the right of suffrage the republican party walks to power with case that the zephyrs do." The colored men will be excluded neither from the basis of representation nor from the right of suffrage. They will continue to figure in the basis of representation, and will grow more representation, and will grow more will representation, and will grow more representation, and will grow more will be instead of the restriction to the said:

"Put it back; make restitution; tell the restriction to the said:

"Put it back; make restitution; tell the restriction to the said:

"Put it back; make restitution; tell the restriction to the said:

"Put it back; make restitution; tell the restriction to the said:

"Put it back; make restitution; tell the restriction to the said:

"Put it back; make restitution; tell the restriction to the said:

"I have taken money from my corporation to speculate with, but I will repay it when the market turns." and more confirmed in the habit of directors and we will be just as happy voting the democratic ticket until the without our carriage or our sums republican party will be only a putrid eminiscence. But where earches as a historian did Mr. Blaine lean that zedhyrs are in the habit of easily persuades himself that the money walking to power? He must have it only a loan; he has a sure thing and corrowed the metaphor from Logan. It is distinctly Egpytian.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

The announcement that the Illinois central railway people have taken 6,000 emigrants, chiefly from Iows, llinois and Michigan, down to the llinois and Michigan, down to the south is not without significance. The emigrants have settled, most of them, emigrants have settled, most of them, in the vicinity of Hammond, La., Aberdeen, Miss., and Jackson, Tenn., and express themselves satisfied with the change. There is an aversion in the north to the south on account of the country of the presence of course of the same that asked he south it I told them plain. Love it was that had turned my brain. How should I heed where my hand had been When my heart was dreaming of Celestine?

True, now and then a man steals for the course of course of the celestine; but how often? Woman the chimate, the presence of negroes is society's balance wheel and the man and other conditions which northern who does not confide in his wife leads people are unaccustomed to; but it is a life which can not admit of the ligh rapidly becoming a choice between the of day being turned on it. south and nowhere. Nearly all the de-sirable lands in the northwest are taken up, and in the west the cattle ranches are spread all over the districts where water is found, and the cheap 50,000 states.

Winkler's, Lexington.

EX-CONFEDERATES IN OFFICE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 11-There is not the semblance of truth in the statement that ex-confederates hold a majority of or the most important offices in this state nor in the decaration of the radical prohibition convention which recently met at Sedalia "that the calling of the names of demo-crats holding office in Missouri sounds to-day like calling the roll of the con-federate army." Of the state officers proper, which include the governor, ieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, superintendent of schools, railroad commissioners, register of lands, insurance commissioner, adjutant general, warden of the penitentiary, labor commissioner and clerk of the supreme court, only seven had any connection in any capacity with the confederacy. supreme court was in the confederate army. Of the six judges of the courts 622,570 26 army. There are thirty-four circuit

> one of the four criminal court judges is an ex-confederate Of the fourteen democratic members three of the representatives are ex-confederates, and of the sixteen membera, five who were not in the confederate army and had no sympathy herewith were elected in mairies having a large ex-confederate population and vote. Or the thirty -tour state senators three are ex-coule erates, and only twenty-three of the 140 members of the house were in the southern army. The president, presilent pro tem and secretary of the some

ate, the speaker and speaker protem and clerk of the house-not one of these is an ex-confederate. Of eighteen coal oil inspectors appointed by the governor only two are ex-confederates, and only one of the three marshals of the courts of appeal. Nor is the state tobacco inspector an ex-confederate, and neither of the clerks of the courts of appeal were in physician or chaplain of the

ry. Of the members of the state and fish commission, two are ex-con-tederates. Not one of the secretaries The high license system prevailing in of these boards had any connection Missouri lessens the number of dram-shops, increases the amount of revenue derived from them, abolishes the cross-and of health, two are ex-confederates. the sale of intoxicating liquors under the surveillance of the police. For the year ending July 4, 1882, there were 3,469 licensed dramshops, and 132 wine and beer houses in this state, from The State University has nine curatively warm desired.

paid by them amount to not less than schools have twenty-four regents; tour of these are ex-confederates. One of the principals only of these instituconfederates.

There are in each of the counties of at 98.28 per cent. In 1876 at \$103 09. In 1879 the market value of bonds having ten years to run was 1033. In 1881 they were quoted at 110 In 1882 they were worth 120.94. In 1884-5 a six per cent, Missouri bond having ten per the 115, ex-confederates, and one of these was elected on the radical ticket. In the offices of collector, circuit and age of ex-confederates is about twelve. In the offices of judges of the county court and probate, coroner, public ad-In 1860, 817 miles. In 1870, 2,000 miles.
In 1880, 4,007. On the 1st of September, 1886, 5,051 miles, with the work of the 115 prosecuting attorneys, three are ex-confederates, and of the 114

> tee is an ex-confederate. The foregoing comprise about all the officers in the state, other than federal, and numbering about 2,400. Less than

She to the Balance Wheel Which Regulates the Machinery of Society. From the Washington Post. Were men to confide more in their wives they would be better. Women have a finer and more exact sense of honor than men; their ideas of right and wrong are not perverted by motives of expediency, and sordid calculations are less apt to influence

their judgment.
Whenever a thief or embezzler is brought to justice we generally read that the man's wife is prostrated by the knowledge of her husband's crime. This conclusively shows that she was iu ignorance of his wrong-doing, and no one is more astounded by the climax than the woman whose name has been dishonored. And it is on her the greatest blow falls; the pity of the world, if pity is extended to her, is tempered by scorn, and, be she ever so innocent, she never escapes a ce. am amount of condemnation.

Would Gray be now a corpse or Eno a fugitive or Ward a convict if they had confided in their wives? We believe not. Had Gray gone to his wife and cottage." A woman instinctively shrinks from the thought of wrong-doing. The man, a self deluded fool, no harm can be done by his "borrow-ing" what he needs. No such Jesuiti-cal sophistry beguiles the wife. She knows it is a theft, and can not be made to see it in any other light.

Now and then we hear of a man failing because of the extravagance of

When they asked me about it I told them

AN EXPLANATION WANTED

to the south will have every incentive to stimulate the migration, and it would not be surprising to see it develop, in a few years, into something like the movement that has successive-140,400 ly populated all the northwestern been the result of a republican administration, but there was a suspicious Canvas and woven wire cots at H. & F. which the republicans should be called

may22tf | upon to explain.